

人工饲养与野生川金丝猴体毛 10 种 微量元素的含量及比较

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摘要: 测定了秦岭人工饲养 (10 只) 和野生 (14 只) 川金丝猴体毛中的 10 种微量元素含量。锌、铁、铜、钙、镁 5 种元素采用火焰原子吸收法; 锰、铬、铅采用石墨炉原子吸收法; 铝采用等离子光谱; 硒经硝解后采用原子吸收法测定。结果表明, 铬、锰、镁、铅、锌和硒的含量, 人工猴极显著或显著高于野生猴; 铁含量, 人工猴极显著低于野生猴; 钙、铜和铝的含量, 人工猴与野生猴无显著差异。以人类毛发 10 种微量元素的正常范围为参照, 人工猴铅、铬、锰与锌 4 种含量均显著超出正常范围的上限, 属于严重超量。这可能与金丝猴饲养过程中添加营养制剂有关。

关键词: 川金丝猴; 体毛; 微量元素

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Comparison on Contents of Trace Elements between Captive and Wild Sichuan Golden Monkeys

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Abstract: Ten trace elements including Zn, Fe, Ca, Cu, Mg, Al, Se, Mn, Cr and Pb were determined in hair of 24 Sichuan golden monkeys (*Rhinopithecus roxellanae*). The Zn, Fe, Cu, Ca, and Mg were determined by FAAS, Mn, Cr, Pb were determined by GFAAS, Al by ICP and Se by AAS respectively. The contents of trace elements in hair of 14 wild and 10 captive Sichuan golden monkeys were compared. The results showed that the contents of Cr, Mn, Mg, Pb, Zn and Se in captive monkeys were significantly higher, and that of Fe was much lower than those of wild monkeys. In addition, the contents of Pb, Cr, Mn and Zn in captive monkeys were distinctly higher than those of normal human's upper limit. This is probably because the food they eat have too much trace element additive in the captive troop.

Key words: Sichuan golden monkey; Hair sample; Trace element

国家 I 级保护动物川金丝猴 (*Rhinopithecus roxellana*) 的人工饲养始于 60 年代 (Zheng & Feng, 1960; Zhao, 1959), 随着国内外对珍稀动物迁地保护的日益重视, 80 年代在国内成立了两个金丝猴饲养中心, 使金丝猴的人工饲养和研究得以继续深入。虽然笼养金丝猴的数量在不断增加, 但金丝猴受孕率一直在 30% ~ 40%, 流产、早产率达 47% ~ 70% (Gao, 1990; Lin, 1992; Qi,

1982, 1988; Qi et al, 1992, 1995)。因而人工饲养种群的数量和性比的维持仍然主要依赖于捕捉野生个体, 严重干扰了野生种群的繁衍生息。为寻找繁殖力低下的可能原因, 我们采集并测定了秦岭产川金丝猴体毛中锌、铁、钙、铜、镁、铝、硒、锰、铬、铅共 10 种微量元素的含量, 拟从微量元素营养角度探讨这一问题, 现把这一工作报道如下。

1 材料与方法

10 只体毛样本来自陕西省野生动物饲养抢救研究中心和西安动物园人工饲养的川金丝猴, 于 1996 年在准备外出巡展时采集。另 14 只体毛样本也来自该中心, 但为林业部批准、陕西省林业厅 1996 年捕自秦岭地区的太白和周至国家级保护区的野生川金丝猴, 在入园体检时采集。

在每只动物的右前肢臂外侧取约 2 g 体毛, 用中性洗涤剂清洗后, 再分别用自来水、蒸馏水、无离子水冲洗并烘干。用于测硒的样品, 经硝解后采用原子吸收法 (Suchocki et al, 2003; Magi et al, 2002) 测定。其余样品, 均灼烧后酸溶定容。锌、铁、铜、钙、镁 5 种元素采用火焰原子吸收法 (Guleryuz et al, 2002; Bermejo-Barrera et al, 2000) 测定; 锰、铬、铅采用石墨炉原子吸收法 (Baffi et al, 2002) 测定; 铝采用等离子光谱 (Asano et al, 2002) 测定。方法优选和微量元素测定均由陕西省微量元素研究所专业人员完成, 每种微量元素的测定均设立质量控制标样。并用人发标准物质对各测定方法的准确度进行检验。

2 结果

人工饲养的川金丝猴与野生猴体毛中 10 种微量元素的测定结果见表 1。人工猴与野生猴相比, 钙、铜和铝的含量无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$), 其余 7

种元素的含量均有显著 ($P < 0.05$) 或极显著差异 ($P < 0.01$): 铬、锰、镁、铅、锌和硒的含量, 人工猴极显著或显著高于野生猴; 铁含量, 人工猴极显著低于野生猴。

周至与太白两地、雌雄性体毛样品微量元素含量差异的统计检验结果表明, 周至与太白地区川金丝猴 (野生)、野生猴雌雄性间体毛微量元素的含量均无显著差异 (t 检验, $P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

铅、铬、锰是机体必需的微量元素。但微量元素营养研究表明, 微量元素过量引发的危害比缺乏有过之而无不及, 尤其是过量铅、铬与锰。过量铅具有多器官、多系统毒性, 特别是具有神经、生殖毒性及致癌性。铅接触男工性欲下降, 精子畸形率上升, 铅接触女工及铅接触男工的配偶流产早产率明显上升 (Apostli et al, 2000; Lerda, 1992; Wang et al, 2002; Zhou, 2001)。过量铬有致癌和男性生殖毒性作用, 可导致曲细精管上皮受损, 精子生成减少甚至畸形率上升; 铬酸盐生产男工妻子的自然流产率显著升高 (Li et al, 1999; Borska et al, 2003)。锰易蓄积于睾丸组织并造成一系列毒性作用, 如精子数量减少, 活动度降低, 畸形率上升, 血清睾酮含量下降 (Gray & Laskey, 1980; Gennart et al, 1992; Nomura et al, 1996; Zhuang et al, 1994; Zhu et al, 1999)。过量补锌会引起缺铁或

表 1 人工饲养的川金丝猴与野生猴体毛微量元素的含量及比较
Table 1 Comparison on contents of trace elements between captive and wild Sichuan golden monkeys
(Mean \pm SD) ($\times 10^{-6}$)

	野生猴 Wild monkey ($n = 14$)	人工猴 Captive monkey ($n = 10$)	t
铁 Fe	95.36 \pm 32.09	47.13 \pm 9.30	4.854**
铬 Cr	1.07 \pm 0.716	6.73 \pm 1.03	16.207**
锰 Mn	3.09 \pm 1.22	13.40 \pm 2.56	10.396**
镁 Mg	70.71 \pm 22.13	220.00 \pm 76.63	8.649**
铅 Pb	5.24 \pm 4.28	16.83 \pm 6.79	2.475*
锌 Zn	143.43 \pm 17.43	252.17 \pm 39.11	2.506*
硒 Se	0.51 \pm 0.53	0.90 \pm 0.0756	2.358*
铝 Al	4.52 \pm 3.70	16.40 \pm 17.80	1.693 ^{ns}
铜 Cu	7.99 \pm 1.67	8.23 \pm 2.30	1.162 ^{ns}
钙 Ca	452.07 \pm 92.73	567.33 \pm 213.81	0.839 ^{ns}

* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, ^{ns} $P > 0.05$.

表 2 人类毛发中 10 种微量元素正常值¹
Table 2 Normal values of 10 trace elements in human hair¹ ($\times 10^{-6}$)

元素 Element	正常值 Normal value	元素 Element	正常值 Normal value
铁 Fe	20 ~ 45	锌 Zn	115 ~ 190
铬 Cr	0.13 ~ 2	硒 Se	0.6 ~ 2
锰 Mn	0.7 ~ 11	铝 Al	< 15
镁 Mg	30 ~ 400	铜 Cu	9.5 ~ 23
铅 Pb	5.5 ~ 12	钙 Ca	350 ~ 1 000

¹ 引自 Yan et al (1999), Yao et al (1987)

¹ From Yan et al (1999), Yao et al (1987).

缺铜性贫血,使机体免疫力下降;过量锌同样会对动物的生殖系统造成损害 (Ibs & Rink, 2003; Kou et al, 2000; Wu et al, 1995)。

如以人类毛发 10 种微量元素的正常范围 (表 2) 为参照,野生猴除硒铜含量低于、铁高于其正常范围,其余 7 种均在正常范围之内;而人工猴除硒、钙和镁的含量在正常范围之内、铜略低外,其余 6 种均高于正常范围,其中铅、铬、锰与锌 4 种含量显著超出正常范围的上限,属于严重超量,显然,人工猴的当务之急是如何驱排体内的过量元素。据我们了解,金丝猴饲养中普遍饲喂 21 金维

他等营养制剂,这可能是造成人工猴的微量元素营养严重失衡的主要原因。

在多年的观察发现,秦岭太白地区的川金丝猴毛色比周至地区的好,微量元素的检测结果却无显著差异,说明微量元素可能对健康金丝猴的毛色无显著影响。但与人类正常值相比,周至野生猴中有 3 例铬含量明显超标,而太白地区则全部正常,这可能与栖息地的地质环境有关。Li et al (1996) 认为秦岭川金丝猴体毛锌和锰的含量有显著的性别差异,与本文测定结果不同,其原因有待探讨。

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